

Taguchi discloses a display device where one horizontal image line is displayed twice so that an image of resolution lower than that of the display device may be properly displayed. Accordingly, Taguchi employs an image memory 4A to temporarily store the video image data of one horizontal line, and then write that video image data to a consecutive horizontal line. Thus, identical image data is written into two consecutive horizontal lines. (See col. 2, lines 9-24). Taguchi teaches only that the memories employed store this video image data.

In contrast, claim 1 of the present invention recites, among other things, memories that store information regarding control of the display unit. Control information data is different than video image data. The memories disclosed by Taguchi are therefore not analogous to the memories of the present invention. Taguchi stores image data in the memories, whereas the present invention stores control information in the memories. Accordingly, the rejection of claim 1 based on Taguchi is respectfully traversed.

Claims 2-7 all depend, directly or indirectly, from independent claim 1, and therefore include all of the features of claim 1, plus additional features. Accordingly, in view of the above remarks, the rejection of claims 2-7 is also respectfully traversed.

Moreover, regarding the rejection of claim 7, FIG. 41 of Taguchi does not show a data-synthesis circuit as asserted by the Examiner. FIG. 41 shows a simple A/D-D/A conversion of the display image data. Claim 7 of the present invention on the other hand recites, among other things, a data-synthesis circuit that combines pattern data from the

memories with display data to generate synthesized pattern data. Taguchi does not disclose such a combination of data. For at least these additional reasons, the rejection of claim 7 based on Taguchi is respectfully traversed.

Moreover, the analysis of claim 7 further illustrates that the data stored in the memories of the present invention is different from the image data. Claim 7 recites that pattern data from the memories is *combined* with the image data which is supplied from the *exterior of the display device*. Taguchi teaches only that the image data is stored in memory.

Claims 8-11 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Taguchi in view of Ramamurthy (U.S. 6,121,949). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for at least the reasons discussed above. Claims 8-11 all depend, directly or indirectly, from independent claim 1, and therefore include all of the features of claim 1, plus additional features. Neither of the cited references, whether taken alone or in combination, discloses or suggests memories which store information regarding control of the display unit.

As discussed above, Taguchi employs memories that store image data, and not information regarding display unit control. Furthermore, to store the image data, Taguchi controls a gate driver to write the two horizontal lines successively in one line. A dummy clock stops data writing half way through a period 2H in order to display the same line twice. (See FIG. 7).

In contrast, the present invention writes data to the memories through use of a data bus and an address bus. Taguchi employs a gate driver and a dummy clock for writing

data to memory, whereas the present invention employs a data bus and an address bus. It would not have been obvious to modify the memories of Taguchi when Taguchi teaches a different configuration for writing to memory.

Ramamurthy merely discloses sensors that measure or sense display screen parameters. Ramamurthy does not disclose memories which store information regarding control of the display unit. Accordingly, there could be no incentive to combine Ramamurthy with Taguchi since neither reference discloses such memories as claimed by the present invention. Accordingly, the rejection of claims 8-11 based on a combination of Taguchi and Ramamurthy is respectfully traversed.

Furthermore, regarding claim 8, Ramamurthy merely discloses sensors that acquire parameter information from the *display screen* affecting image quality (temperature, voltage linearity, or intrinsic characteristics), and not from the display *unit* as a whole. (See col. 5, lines 18-22). Claim 8 specifically recites, among other things, that information is acquired from the display *unit*. The display unit comprises more than merely the display screen. Moreover, Ramamurthy neither discloses nor suggests display-information memories which store the information about the display unit. Ramamurthy teaches only that some display screen parameters are sensed or measured. Accordingly, for at least these additional reasons, the rejection of claims 8-10 is respectfully traversed.

Regarding claim 9, Ramamurthy specifically teaches that the display screen parameters that are measured or sensed are “temperature, voltage linearity, or intrinsic

characteristics.” (Col. 5, lines 21-22). The cited parameters are all operating parameters. Ramamurthy neither discloses nor suggests that the screen sensors acquire information regarding a defect of the display unit. A defect of the display unit should not be considered as part of the operating parameters of the display screen. Accordingly, for at least these additional reasons, the rejection of claim 9 is respectfully traversed.

Regarding claim 10, Ramamurthy neither discloses nor suggests that any information from the display unit is acquired regarding coordinates of a position at which input is entered on said display unit, as recited by claim 10 of the present invention. As discussed above, Ramamurthy merely measures display screen “temperature, voltage linearity, or intrinsic characteristics.” None of these parameters would include display unit input position coordinates. Accordingly, for at least these additional reasons, the rejection of claim 10 is respectfully traversed.

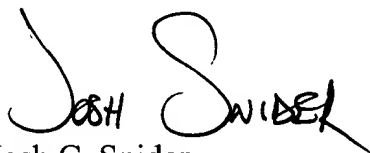
Regarding claim 11, Ramamurthy specifically discloses that the sensors 248 are transducers. (See col. 5, line 1). In contrast, claim 11 recites, among other things, a plurality of polysilicon thin-film transistors and a plurality of pixel electrodes, where display data is supplied to the electrodes via the transistors. Ramamurthy neither discloses nor suggests polysilicon thin-film transistors to supply display data. In fact, Ramamurthy teaches away from such by teaching the use of transducers only to supply display screen data. Accordingly, for at least these additional reasons, the rejection of claim 11 is respectfully traversed.

For all of the above reasons, Applicant submits that claims 1-11 are in condition for allowance, which is respectfully requested. The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned attorney if an interview would expedite prosecution.

Respectfully submitted,

GREER, BURNS & CRAIN, LTD.

By

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Josh Snider". The signature is stylized with a large "S" and a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Josh C. Snider

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